

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAR.

HIPPODROMATON, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND

GRANDS. FIVE—THE RING OF MR. BROWN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 35 Broadway, opposite

Metropolitan Hotel.—GRANDS. FIVE—THE RING OF MR. BROWN.

TOBY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Broadway.—STRAPE-

DANCING, BULLFIGHT, AC.—TOBY PASTOR'S NEW

BULLFIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—HERMANN

AND FORTUITOUSITY.

DODWORTH HALL, 85 Broadway.—BLIND TOM'S PIANO

CONCERTS.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—MOVING WAX

PICTURES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, JEFF. DAVIS, AC.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 616 Broadway.—

Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, October 12, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily

Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.

Year Ending

May 1, 1865.

Herald.....\$1,095,000

Times.....368,150

Tribune.....252,000

Evening Post.....169,427

World.....100,000

Sun.....151,079

Express.....90,548

New York Herald.....\$1,095,000

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....871,329

NOTICE.

New York Herald Building.

TO MASON, IRON, MARBLE AND DORCHESTER STONE

WORKERS.

Proposals will be received until October 25 for a Fire-

Proof Building, to be erected for the New York Herald

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, on Broadway, Park row and Ann street.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined

at the office of JOHN KELLUM, Architect, No. 179

Broadway.

THE NEWS.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

President Johnson on yesterday, by official order,

directed the release on his paroles of Alexander H.

Stephens, of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, of South Caro-

lina; John H. Reagan, of Texas; John A. Campbell, of

Alabama, and Charles Clark, of Mississippi—five persons

who, as our readers are aware, held prominent positions

in the rebel confederacy, and who have for some time past

been confined in different fortresses. The President

directs that, in consideration of the facts that the au-

thority of the national government has been sufficiently

restored to admit of the enlargement of these men, and

that they have made their submission and applied for

pardon, they be allowed to proceed to their respective

States, where they are to remain until called upon to

answer any charges which may be preferred against

them, or until they may have been pardoned. The fol-

lowing is a presentation of the positions which the pa-

rooled individuals held in the rebel government and con-

federacy:—

Alexander H. Stephens.....Vice President.

George A. Trenholm.....Secretary of the Treasury.

John H. Reagan.....Postmaster General.

John A. Campbell.....Assistant Secretary of War.

Charles Clark.....Governor of Mississippi.

Our Washington despatches state that the pardons of

the members of the South Carolina Convention have been

signed by the President and forwarded to Governor

Ferry for distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Later South and Central American news is contained

in our despatches by the steamship Ocean Queen, which

arrived here yesterday, from Aspinwall on the last inst.

The Ocean Queen brought to this port over one million

and three hundred thousand dollars in specie. The revo-

lution in Peru continued in nearly the same condition as

previously noticed, though some slight advantages, it is

said, had been gained by President Pezot's govern-

ment. The revolutionists had possession of the Chichas

Islands, but did not interfere with guano shipments.

Chile remained, as heretofore, quiet and prosperous, but

a Spanish fleet was on the coast thither to demand a set-

tlement of claims, anticipations of exciting news from that

republic are indulged in. Colombia was still disturbed

by revolutionary movements, which were expected to

continue till the Presidential election was over. Ex-

President Calancha of the state of Panama, and other

rebel chiefs and a number of their followers, had been

arrested and imprisoned, but were soon after released.

Little doubt is entertained that ex-President Mosquera

will be again elected President of the Colombian re-

public. The only item of particular interest from the

Central American republic is that great indignation has

been excited by the summary execution of ex-President

Barrios by President Duenas, of San Salvador. The lat-

ter, it is said, scarcely dared to leave his house, which he

rebellion. It is expected that the debt will be entirely

repaid. An ordinance has been introduced vacating

all offices in the State the incumbents of which have

taken any oath inconsistent with the national constitu-

tion.

Advices from Nashville, Tennessee, state that enor-

mous frauds on the internal revenue have been dis-

covered there, one liquor house having swindled the

government out of one hundred and fifty thousand dol-

lars. The negro voting question is causing considerable

excitement just now in the Tennessee Legislature.

A large republican meeting to ratify the State ticket

was held in Twiddle Hall, Albany, last night. There

were the usual concomitants of music, banners and

brilliant cannon, and speeches were made by General

Martindale, Henry J. Raymond and others.

The civil suits brought against the owners and captain

of the ship Villafraña, in the Marine Court, by the pas-

sengers, for ill treatment, have been discontinued, a

settlement having been made whereby the plaintiffs each

are to receive thirty dollars, the amount paid for passage.

The trial of Catherine Concanon, a domestic in the

employ of Samuel Brull, who was charged with steal-

ing four hundred dollars worth of diamonds, jewelry, &c.,

which was attempted to be established by three sisters of

the accused. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, but

recommended her to mercy. The Recorder remanded

her for sentence. William W. McCormack, a driver in

the employ of Adams Express Company, was convicted

of embezzlement, in feloniously appropriating thirty-

seven dollars and fifty cents paid to him by Messrs.

Maas, Grochell & Co. Charles Johnson and Edward

Green were convicted of grand larceny, in stealing

a quantity of boots, shoes and gaiters from the store of

Charles Schman, 377 Broome street. A portion of the

property was found in their room. Thomas Howe, in-

dicted for assaulting William H. Brimley, by stabbing

him with a knife on the 25th of August, pleaded guilty

to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to

do bodily harm. These prisoners were remanded for

sentence.

The Forman will be still on before the Surrogate to-

day, and testimony was given as to the alleged un-

soundness of mind of the deceased lady. The trial will

be continued on Monday next.

In the Harris divorce case, at New London, Connecti-

cut, some important testimony in Mrs. Harris's favor was

introduced on Tuesday, throwing light upon her habits

and conduct. A letter from her to her husband was read,

in which is breathed anything but the spirit which she

has been accused of possessing. Mr. Lewis Scoville, of

the navy, testified that the kissing of Mrs. Harris by him,

as witnessed by Mr. Brown, was an unwarrantable im-

pudence on his part, and done without the permission

of Mrs. Harris and before she could have suspected he

was going to do so. He afterwards explained the

maker to Mr. Harris, and subsequently he be-

came a visitor at the house. Mr. Allen B.

Minor gave a full statement of the extent of his

intimacy with Mrs. Harris, and rather damaged

the testimony of the coachman with an alias, who swore

to improper conduct on the part of Mrs. Harris with Mr.

Minor. Mr. John W. Brown, a brother of the lady in

the case, testified that as late as 1853 Mr. Harris in-

timated to him that if he liked the matter could be settled

quietly. Miss Minnie Harris, daughter of the petitioner,

testified strongly in her mother's favor, and denied em-

phatically the story of the kitchen maids as to the ap-

pearance of Mr. Fred. Muer en denbelle in the kitchen.

On being asked which of her parents she wished to live

with, Minnie replied, her mother.

The Tammany Judicial Convention met last night in

Tammany Hall, and nominated by acclamation Judge

Ingram for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court,

Messrs. A. L. Robertson and Samuel Jones for Judges of

the Superior Court, Judge Charles F. Daly for the Court

of Common Pleas, and Judge Henry Alker and George M.

Currie for the Marine Court.

Two regular companies and two under conditions were

organized yesterday by the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Albert C. Meara was appointed clerk in the department,

at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year. Several

companies were disbanded. A contract for the altera-

tions of another house was let. Another session will

be held to-morrow afternoon.

A meeting of the Shipowners' Association was held

yesterday, at their room in Pine street, at which a num-

ber of matters of interest to shipping merchants were

disposed of. The Committee on Freight reported a com-

munication which they had prepared for presentation to

the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that bonded

storehouse keepers and general order warehousemen be

permitted to issue upon a written permit or order from

the master or consignee of an importing vessel. A long

discussion took place in regard to the best means of col-

lecting freight; but no decision was arrived at.

The Tunisians yesterday drove along the river front of

the city and viewed the shipping in the harbor. After-

wards they visited the Herald buildings, where they

were shown over the various departments, the object of

each of which was explained to them.

The second day of the Paterson races, yesterday, was

one of unusual sport and excitement, the first event—the

steep chase—exhibiting all the dangers and accidents

attendant on that style of racing. This was followed by

two capital contests, one a mile dash, with six entries,

and the other a mile and an eighth, by two sixties. Ken-

President Johnson's Speech to the

Blacks—The Views and Policy of a

Statesman.

Andrew Johnson has always had the reputation

of a powerful man upon the stump, and of

a bold and skillful politician. He may now

claim the higher distinction of a liberal and

practical statesman. From his elevation to the

White House he has rapidly developed the

qualities of a profound political philosopher

and the elements of the broadest statesmanship.

Since that dark and gloomy day which cast

the mantle of Abraham Lincoln upon his shoulders

a weight of doubt and anxiety has been

lifted from the public mind by Andrew John-

son. Stop by stop he has still advanced in the

public confidence, until, in his recent little off-

hand familiar speech to a regiment of colored

soldiers, he has put the crowning seal upon

his sagacious policy of Southern reconstruction.

The First District of Columbia colored reg-

iment marched from their quarters at Campbell

Hospital on Tuesday last to the White House

to pay their respects to the President. He

might have contented himself by simply

thanking them for the compliment and dismiss-

ing them. But he felt that the occasion de-

manded something more, and so he gave those

attentive colored troops a familiar, kindly talk

on what the war had done for them, what they

had done in the war, and what they must now

do for themselves—a talk which cannot fail to

do much good to the whole African race. Nor

did he confine himself to good advice. He told

these colored soldiers, what he thought they

were entitled to know, that the great problem

now to be settled is this:—“Can four millions

of people, raised, as they have been, with all

the prejudices of the whites—can they take their

places in the community and be made to work

harmoniously and congruously in our system?”

He told them that he was now engaged upon

this problem, and that he believed we were in

the right line to settle it, and hoped to be suc-

cessful in the harmonious association of the two

races.

What is this line of policy? It is the simple

policy of recognizing the emancipated blacks

as citizens, entitled without delay to all the

rights and protection of other citizens in the

civil courts, but subject to such State regula-

tions as may hereafter be found wise and ex-

pedient in regard to the right of suffrage. We

can thus understand what President Johnson

means when he tells these black men that they

must be patient and persevere in well doing;

for that he does not assume to be “stronger

than the laws of nature or wiser than Providence.”

He means to tell them that there are

difficulties in the way to this thing of the political

equality of the two races which only the good

conduct of the blacks and time and patience

can overcome. They must not expect every-

thing at once.

In the meantime, in reference to the civil

rights of the Southern blacks, we have in the

late decision of the Provisional Governor of

Mississippi, the learned Judge Sharkey, a clear,

exposition of the views and policy of President

Johnson. Judge Sharkey holds that with the

abolition of slavery all laws which constituted

a part of the policy of the system of slavery

are abolished, and that the new State constitu-

tion, which declares that the negro must be

protected in his person and property, “estab-

lishes principles which of themselves entitle

the negro to sue and be sued, and, as a neces-

sary incident of such rights, that he is made

competent as a witness according to the laws

of the State.” This is the policy of President

Johnson in regard to the civil rights of the

blacks. The question of their political rights

he leaves to the several States concerned for

settlement hereafter, and upon this policy he

means to stand or fall, whatever factions po-

liticians may preach or threaten on one side or

the other.

We stand upon the platform of President

Johnson. We say that he has developed of

late the highest qualities of statesmanship. The

masses of the people of all parties are satisfied

with him, because he stands above all party

trammels. In this respect, excepting Wash-

ington, Monroe and Lincoln, we can find no man

in our list of Presidents who stands so well as

Andrew Johnson. Even Jefferson, with all his

great abilities, was, in too many things, a mere

partisan and demagogue. Jackson was a pow-